THE PHILIPPINES

Pettigrew Resolution Taken Up in the Senate.

ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY CRITICISED

Denounced by Messrs. Berry and Pettigrew.

DEFENDED BY WOLCOTT

In the Senate today Mr. Pettigrew pre sented a petition from the Woman's frage Association of South Dakota, asking for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitu tion affording women the right to vote and providing that the women of Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines also be allowed

A resolution was offered by Mr. Perkias (Cal.) calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate how many nacal vessels are now under construction many officers will be required to man those vessels when placed in commission, and how many men and officers are now on each vessel in the naval service. The reso Intion was adopted.

The Philippine Insurrection. At the conclusion of the routine business

he resolution of Mr. Pettigrew calling upon the Secretary of War for certain information regarding the Philippine insurrection was laid before the Senate. Mr. Pettigrew declined Mr. Hoar's request

Mr. Pettigrew declined Mr. Hoar's request to substitute for his resolution on the same subject the one presented by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Herry (Ark.) had read the resolution offered by Mr. Bacon (Ga.) and also that of Mr. Beveridge (Ind.).

Those who desired to discuss the Philippine question, he said, were met by the objection that they were aiding those who were in arms against the United States and were responsible for the loss of life amorg our soldiers. He regarded this position as itsolutely unwarranted, and declared that has man who was a man would be deterred from speaking by charges that were absolutely unfounded by facts. Mr. Berry between that the two resolutions which he from speaking by charges that were abso-nitely unfounded by facts. Mr. Berry be-lieved that the two resolutions which he had had read from the desk tarrly repre-sented the views of the two great parties in this country. He was certain that the resolution of Mr. Beverlige reflected the sentiment and feelings of the administra-tion, because it had been favorably com-mented upon by the administration speak-ers and newspapers throughout the coun-try. The resolution had been indorsed, he said, by the administration leaders, yet it conferred an authority and a power upon this country as absolute as was possessed by the Czar of Russia.

the Czar of Russia. What is imperialism, Mr. Berry asked, if the assertion of such a power as I by the resolution of Mr. Bever-declared his unalterable opposition to such a declaration and believed the people of the United States would not ap-prove so plain a violation of the Constitu-

Mr. Berry referred to that part of Mr everidge's speech in which the Indiana nator had asserted that God had selected nator had asserted that God had selected e American people as His trustee, whose quelitied work was to extend to the Phil-pines and the Filipinos the civilization and serty with which the American people as is chosen children were to enlighten the rich Mr. Berry did not admit that the merican people were the trustee of the ord in the Philippine matter. He said at when men asserted that they were the istensial proof of the assertion than eir own word.

edmission of the accuracy of such a rusteeship. Mr. Berry believed, would ulti-nately destroy the foundations of the gov-rument. He argued that the correct view intely destroy the foundations of the gov-timent. He argued that the correct view I the situation in the Philippines was tak-n in the Bacon resolutions. If they were depted today he believed that not another un would be fired in the Philippine revolu-ion, and at the same time the United kates would gain all the commercial and material advantages depicted by Mr. Bev-ridge.

surrection upon the President, declaring that if his proclamation had not been is sued not a gun would have been fired and have been shed. He said that, in his opinion, the President had issued that proclamation unwillingly, but had been into the position he occupied by scheming politicians. It was not too late to repair the wrong done, and it could be repaired by the adoption of the Bacon resolutions. The policy of the administration in the The policy of the administration in the Philippines, he declared, was opposed by the democratic party, by the labor organizations of the country and by thousands of republicans. He was satisfied that a vast majority of the American people was opposed to the policy, as the people never could approve of a policy so un-American.

Mr. Pettigrew Resumes.

Mr. Pettigrew resumed his speech upon the general Philippine question, his text being his resolution of inquiry.

"As has been said before," he began,

those who deny freedom to others canno long retain it for themselves."

The result of following to its logical con-usion such a policy would be the destruc-tion of the republic.

Mr. Pettigrew discussed at length the

onstitutional question involved in the ad-alnistration's Philippine policy. He then attered upon a sharp attack on the treaty entered upon a sharp attack on the treaty made by the Americans with the Sultan of Sulu. He charged that polygamy and slavery were not only indorsed, but main-tained by the United States through the treaty with the sultan. He declared that the republican party was going out of power as the champion of slavery and a repudiator of the Declaration of independ-ence. At 2 o'clock the financial bill was tem

rarily laid aside in order to allow

Wolcott Criticises Pettigrew.

Mr. Wolcott followed Mr. Pettigrew. He temperate, and that Mr. Pettigrew was fitto speak for the ill-tempered people who never had a good word to say fo

nything or anybody. He did not believe the expressions of sympathy for the Filipinos had any effect. If Aguinaldo knew anything that was going on, he knew that the speeches made here carried little weight. If Aguinaldo was in Mr. Pettigrew's place representing South Lukota he would not be traducing the President and the officers of the American army fighting in the Philippines.

THE HOUSE

June W. Gale of Kentucky, who was elected to succeed the late Representative Evan Settle, appeared at the bar of the fouse today and was sworn in.

Mr. Cannon (fil.), from the committee on appropriations, reported the urgent defi-ciency appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration

Upon motion of Mr. Clark (N. H.), a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secre-tary of State for information relative to the status of the agreement between Great Britain and the United States which pre-

Britain and the United States which prevented the United States from building, arming or maintaining more than one war vessel upon the great lakes.

Saturday next, commencing at 1 o'clock, was set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Danford of Onlo, and Saturday, January 27, for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Baird of Louisiana.

Mr. Bebook, chairman of the committee on District of Columbia, then claimed the day for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

Gov. McLaurin Slightly Worse.

JACKSON, Miss., January 15.-Gov. Mc-Laurin, who has been ill several days with pneumonia, is reported slightly worse to day. Physicians remain almost constantly in attendance. Some changes will be made in the plans for the inauguration of Gov ernor-elect Longino tomorrow on accoun

OPERATIONS IN LUZON.

Many Filipinos Believed to Be Desert-Gen. Otis has made the following report to the War Department of latest military

operations in the Philippines: "MANILA. January 15, 1900. Adjutant General, War Department, Wash-

ington:
"Bolo men and armed insurgents, robbers from the Zembales mountains, attacked two companies, 25th Infantry, O'Neil commanding, at Iba, January 6, but were driven and pursued, with a loss to them of fifty men; no American casualties. Schwan's troops east and south of Santo Tomas, Batanzas Yesterday Cheatham's battalion of the 37th truck the enemy east of Santo Tomas, on San Pablo read. The enemy left five dead on the field. Cavalry soon appearing, it pursued the forces eastward. No report has been made of result. Cheatham's casualties are wounded.

o report has been made of result. Cheatin's casualties, one wounded.
"Anderson of the 38th, en route to Lipa, yesterday struck the insurgents a few miles scuth of Santo Tomas drove them through Lipa to Rosario. Enemy's loss was twenty dead and wounded, sixty Spanish prisoners.

\$20,000. Schwan has liberated about 200 Spanish

scowan nas liberated about 200 Spanish prisoners, now en route to Manila. Anderson's casualties yesterday were one man killed, two wounded.

"Wheaton's force is actively operating in western Cavite and Batanga provinces. All the important towns are held and constant patrolling. Great many Filipinos are returning to their homes and are believed to be insurgent deserters.

OTIS.

insurgent deserters.

Latest Casualties. General Otis reports casualties among troops in the Philipines as follows:

Killed in action near Naic, January 9, 11th Cavalry, I. Robert Napier; action, Comansi, January 5, 25th Infantry, B, Morgan G. Washington, corporal; prisoners killed near Comansi upon approach American troops January 5, 9th Infantry, B, Charles G. Cook, Alonzo Brown: wounded, B, Joseph W. Cook, Chest, severe; 12th Infantry, Christian Paterson, commissary sergeant, thigh, severe; B, Edward E. sergeant, thigh, severe; B, Edward E, Novrval, groin, severe; wounded in action, Barle de Lumubars, January 7, 28th Infantry, B, Enos N, Williams, throat, mortal; L, Fred C, McWood, first sergeant, thigh, severe; Robert Cunningham, back, severe; Alexander Riddet, shoulder, slight; James Goodrich, neck, severe; I, Harry D, Landault, knee, slight; Barle Putel, January 7, 28th Infantry, A, Martin Wentnik, hand, slight; Angus Edder, corporal, neck, slight; Patrick McDonnell, elbow, slight; B, January 5, 25th Infantry, I, James T, Quarles, ankle, severe; K, John W, Harvey, slight.

FOR ANOTHER TERRITORY.

Division of Alaska Favored by the

The Senate committee on territories today considered a bill creating three judicial districts for Alaska and for a revision of the laws of the United States applying to the territory.

A number of Alaska men were present and made suggestions which they desired to be incorporated in the law. They were asked if there was any sentiment in favor of dividing the territory at Mt. St. Ellas, making the southeastern portion the territory of Seward.

of Seward.
reply was that the people believed a division would be necessary at some The judicial bill was referred to a sub-

MAY GO INTO BRITISH HANDS. Probable Destination of Provisions Seized by War Vessels.

The State Department does not know offially that the American provisions seized by the British war versels have been re-New York firms which consigned the goods to South Africa have received information to that effect from their representative at Lorenzo Marques. The department does know that the flour on the Mashona has been landed at Durban and that that on the Maria has been placed in lighters. It is probable that all of the provisions will eventually pass into the possession of the British government through purchase, if fartish government through purchase, if the owners are willing to sell, and the State Department is now trying to ascertain their wishes. If the owners decide not to sell, then the goods will be turned over to their regular representatives and the Brit-ish government will pay a sum of money sufficient to cover any loss that has been becurred.

It is suggested, in view of the rapid rise in the price of provisions in South Africa, that the owners of the seized provisions may actually realize a handsome profit by may actuary realize a handsome pront by the detention of their goods until this time. The sum of money involved, in case the British government is expected to pay dam-ages, is said to be insignificant, though the absence from the involces of figures show-ing the billed price of the commodities has a far prevented an accurate eastimate. far prevented an accurate eastimate

SENATE REORGANIZATION.

Prospective Candidates if Such Action

The reorganization of the Senate, which s again to be taken up at a republican caucus to be held next Friday, is giving rise to considerable gossip in regard to prospective candidates for the places of eretary and soggeant-at-arms.

At the test prous of republican senators was decided to make a change in the office of secretary, but no such action was taken in case of the sergeant-at-arms, so hat there is a possibility that Col. Bright be retained in his present office. The same of Mr. Dan M. Ransdell of Indianapne of Mr. Dan M. Ransdell of Indianapformer marshal of the District, is
gused as one that may be urged upon
caucus for the place of sergeant-atsilf a change is made in that office,
en. H. V. Boynton is spoken of as one
o may be placed before the caucus for
secretaryship, but it is not believed.
Boynton would care to accept the
re, though his popularity would make
a strong candidate if he cared to enter
race. Representative Sherman of New
k has also been named for the same
for the same

Board of Examining Officers.

By direction of the Secretary of War a soard of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, 6th U. S. Artillery; Maj. Wm. A. Simpson, assistant adjutant generil, U. S. A.; Maj. Thos. T. Knox, inspector general, U. S. A., has been appointed, in accordance with section IV, general orders, No. 154. August 22, 1800, to meet in this city as soon as practicable for the purpose Hy as soon as practicable for the purpose of conducting the examination of officers ecommended for appointment to the adutant general's and inspector general's describents of the army, under the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved

Episcopal Convention. Mr. McComas of Maryland, in the Senate

the last Congress to amend an act to in-corporate the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Wash-A Statue of Gen. Spinner. Mr. Wetmere introduced a joint resolu-tion granting permission for the erection of

oday introduced a bill which was before

a bronze statue in this city in honor of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, late treasurer, of

A Statue for Admiral Porter. Mr. Chandler today introduced a bill in the Senate directing the Secretary of the Navy to consider the subject of the erec-

tion in this city of a suitable statue of D. S. Porter, late admiral of the United States

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed this afternoon by Frank D. Hospital. a grocer, engaged in business at 1649 K His summary of debts is stated to be \$4,484.91, an dhis assets as \$1,386.23. At-torneys Lipscomb & Walker appear for the petitioner.

To Amend Traction Co.'s Charter. Mr. Jenkins introduced in the House today the bill formerly introduced in the Senate by Mr. McMillan to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company.

Molineux Passed as Mr. Cheseborough at Mrs. Bell's House.

LIVED THERE WITH PRESENT WIFE

Positively Identified by Rachel Green, a Colored Woman.

TRIAL NEARING THE END

NEW YORK, January 15 .- With the beginning of the tenth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux, for the alleged murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, Assistant Dis trict Attorney Osborne asserts that the end of the prosecution is rear. It is expected that the state will rest its case not later than the middle of the week. Mr. Osborne expected to have closed his case last week, penement of calling several important witand Nicholas Heckman, the private letterstate will call William Hepner, a wigmaker and an expert in all sorts of disguises, who it is said, will be asked to offset the testimony of Miss Emma Miller, who testifled that the purchaser of the bottle holder were a sandy Vandyke beard.

Koch and Heckman probably will be called to the stand some time during to

day's session. Negro Woman's Testimony. Rachel Green (colored) was called, and she took the stand. The witness said she lived in Washington, and had at one time lived at 257 West 76th street, where a Mrs. Bell lived.

"Did you know the defendant?" "I knew him as Mr. Cheseborough," anwered the witness.

She said the Cheseboroughs had lived a the address given for a long time, and that they had occupied the front room. The wit-ness was then asked to go and point out the man she called Mr. Cheseborough. She

the man she called Mr. Cheseborough. She walked down through the room in front of the recorder's desk, and, stepping up in front of the defendant, pointed her finger straight at Molineux and said:
"That's the man."

After the witness had resumed the chair, she said that she had been the chamber-maid at Mrs. Bell's house, where it was that she had first heard the name of Molineux. From Mrs. Bell's witness said she went to Mrs. Bellinger's house in West End avenue. She had known Miss Cheseborough from November 2, 1897, until the January following, when she left Mrs. Bell's. The defendant had a dressing case which his valet brought in Miss Cheseborough's room.

Recognizes the Man Fiske.

Recognizes the Man Fiske. "Mr. Fiske, will you step this way?" Mr

shorne asked. A small-faced young man got up in the ourt room and walked around and faced the colored woman, Rachel Green, "Do you recognize him?"

The witness looked him over carefully and aid:
"I think that's the man," she said, "who brought the dress suit case to the house; but he's a little fatter now." The witness was then excused, Mr. Weeks announcing he had no questions to ask.

ROD MILL WORKERS STRIKE.

Men Walk Out at Cleveland and Pittsburg Today. CLEVELAND, January 15.-Officials the National Association of Rod Mill Workers claim that the rod men are out today at all of the several mills controlled by the American Steel and Wire Company in this

While there are only between 200 and 300 men involved at present, it is declared that unless the demands of the rod men are conceded by the company within a very lew days, that the mills will be compelled to close down in practically all depart-ments. This would affect several thousand ments. This would men in Claveland.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 15.-A strike PITTSBURG, Pa., January 15.—A strike of red mill workers at the four plants of the American Steel and Wire Company in this vicinity was inaugurated today. There are about 800 rod workers employed, but only a portion of them quit work. The strike was hastened, it is claimed, by the discharge of three men at the Beaver Falls mill. The mills are all in operation and the company officials claim that the small number of dissatisfied workmen will not interferie with the running of the plants. nterfere with the running of the plants

FREIGHT MEN THREATEN STRIKE. Possibility of a General Tie-Up on

Great Northern. MINOT, N. D., January 15.-A strike of serious proportions is threatened by train operatives of the Great Northern. applies to freight men only, but it is hought that unless an amicable adjustment of differences is brought about a general tie-up will result. Last night at on informal meeting of trainmen held here t was decided to go out Tuesday, unless modification of the rule lately introduced empelling freight crews to do switching t terminal points was granted.

CONTEST BEGINS TODAY.

Great Crowds Gather at Frankfort-Plans for the Hearing. FRANKFORT, Ky., January 15 .- The ontest boards in the governor and lieutenant governorship cases, which were to be gin their sessions at 9 o'clock today, were late in getting together. Trains from the east brought several hundred witnesses most of whom were from Lexington.

It was exactly 10 o'clock when Chairman Hickman of the Goebel-Taylor committee rapped for order. Every member of both boards answered to roll call. Senator Cole man, chairman of the contest board in the case of the lieutenant governor, announced that the sittings of the board would be the same as those of the committee trying the

governor's case.

The two boards will sit together. Tay The two boards will sit together. Taylor's attorneys filed a protest against the board sitting in the case. The protest is based on the ground that the charges filed by Taylor several days ago alleging that several members are disqualified from serving, were overruled without investigation, that the charges if investigated would relieve these members from serving and that the committee would then be without a quorum.

Exceptions were also filed as to many mportant part of Goebel's and Breck-tam's notices of contest. Many Louisville witnesses were called and directed to appear before the board at 2 o'clock. A ar before the board at 2 o'clock. A s was then taken until 2 o'clock, 7 Louisville election will probably be the first matter of investigation before the committee. Among the witnesses are Mayor Weaver, Chief of Police Jacob Haager, Gen. John B. Castleman and many other prominent men of both political parties.

Will of Benjamin R. Mayfield. By his will, dated December 19, 1895, and

filed this afternoon for probate, the late Benjamin R. Mayfield bequeathed greater portion of his estate to members of his immediate family. His widow, Char-lotte L. Mayfield, is named executrix.

Damage Suit Opens.

Hearing was begun today before Chief Justice Bingham and a jury in Circuit Court No. 1 of the suit at law instituted by Wm. W. Barnes against the Suthern Railway Company, to recover damages in the sum of \$2,000. It is alleged that July 2, 1806, the plaintiff, although presenting a proper ticket, was, with his bicycle, put off a train of the defendant, in a marsh and woods, between the stations of Arlington and Nauck, Va., thereby sustaining "great mental suffering, and was injured in his feelings and reputation to his damage in the sum of \$2,000." n the sum of \$2,000.
Attorneys Wilson & Barksdale appear for the plaintiff, the defendant be sented by Attorneys Hamilton & Colbert.

Suit of the State of Louisiana Against Texas Dismissed.

Another Naval Prize Case Decided-Law of Kansas Sus-

The United States Supreme Court today dismissed the sult of the State of Louisiana vs. the State of Lexas and its health officer, involving the right of the latter state to quarantine so rigorously against the former as was done during the recent prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans.

Justice Fuller handed down the opinion of

the court, holding that no direct issue be-tween the states is presented in the contro-

Vaval Prize Case.

The United States Supreme Court today decided another of the naval prize money cases growing out of the capture of vessels during the blockade of Havana in the war with Spain. The case was appealed from the decision of the circuit court of South the decision of the circuit court of South Carolina, the vessel involved being the New Foundland. The decision of the lower court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the actions of the New Foundland were suspicious enough to justify its seizure, but not to warrant forfeiture. The restoration of the vessel to its owners was therefore ordered, but without damages or costs.

The New Foundland is owned in Halifax.

Kansas Law Sustained.

The court today decdide the case of S. H. H. Clark and others, receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, vs. the city of Kansas City, Kan. The case involved the constitutionality of the Kansas law authorizing cities to extend their borders so as to include some lands and not others. The opinion rendered today sus-tained the law, affirming the opinion of the supreme court of the state of Kansas.

Nebraska Law Upheld.

Justice Brown rendered an opinion in the case of Henry Bolln vs. the state of Nebraska, on application made by Bolln for a writ of error to the Nebraska supreme a writ of error to the Nebraska supreme court in the matter of the conviction of Belln, former city treasurer of Omaha, of the crime of embezzlement. The opinion refused Bolin's application, affirming the opinion of the state court and affirming the constitutionality of the Nebraska law providing for proceeding in criminal cases upon information processes.

TO EXTEND SIXTEENTH STREET. Mr. McMillan's Bill for That Purpose Introduced Today.

Mr. McMillan introduced in the Senate today a joint resolution relative to the widening and extension of 16th street in the District of Columbia. It provides that thirty days after the dedication to the District of Columbia of 75 per cent of the land lying within the Hnes of 16th street northwest as extended according to the highway plans, between Piney Branch and Blagden Mill road, and also between the Military road and the District of Columbia boundary road and the District of Columbia boundary line, the Commissioners be authorized to institute proceedings to condemn the land necessary for the extension of 16th street from Morris street to the District of Columbia boundary line, with a uniform width of 160 feet, under the terms and provisions of "an act to extend S street in the District of Columbia, &c."

'clumbia, &c."
"Provided that not less than one-half of "Provided that not less than one-half of the damages so incurred shall be assessed against those parcels of land lying on each side of 16th street between Morris street and the Blagden subdivision and between the Blagden Mill read and the Rock Creek or Milkhouse Ford road and between lots 7 and 4 and 11 of A. R. Shepherd's subdivision to the depth of 250 feet or to such greater depth as the benefits may be found by the jury to extend, measured on each side of the building lines of 16th street."

AGAINST FOOD ADULTERATION.

Inspection Proposed in the District and Territories.

Mr. Mason today introduced in the Senate a bill for preventing the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia and territories, for regulating interstate traffic, providing for the inspection of food and drug products intended for export to foreign

ountries. &c. The measure provides that for the purpose of protecting the commerce of food products and drugs, etc., the Department of Agriculture shall organize the chemical di-Agriculture shall organize the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture into a bureau of chemistry, which shall have the direction of the chemical work of the present division of chemistry and of the chemical work of the other executive departments, whose respective heads may apply to the Secretary of Agriculture for such collaboration, and which shall also be charged with the inspection of food and drug products, as hereinafter provided in this act.

this act.

It provides for inspections of foods offered for sale in the District of Columbia and the territories and for export when in original unbroken packages, and fixes fines to be levied in case of failure to comply with the provisions of this act provisions of this act.

FOR THE DEFENSE.

Introduction of Testimony in Behalf of Capt. Shufeldt.

The first witnesses for the defense in the trial of Capt. R. W. Shufeldt of the army, retired, before a court-martial at Washing ton barracks, were heard this morning. The court met at 10:30 o'clock, and Mr Frederick L. Siddons, an attorney, was intreduced as a witness b vthe accused.

Mr. Siddons told of a loan made to Capt. Shufeldt on his Takoma Park property by a building and loan association of this city. The loan amounted to \$3,000, \$2,000 of the amount going to lift a former mortgage and the remainder, with an addition of \$100 personally secured from Capt. Shufeldt, was paid by Mr. Siddons in satisfaction of court costs in the suits brought against the defendant by his former wife, Mrs. Flor-

defendant by his former wife, Mrs. Florence Audubon.

All that Capt. Shufeldt got of the money was \$27, which was returned to him after his having been called upon for the \$100 additional.

Mr. Siddons said Capt. Shufeldt expressed the utmost anxiety to have all the court costs settled. He wanted to extinguish his liability in this direction entirely.

The loan was asked for the purpose of meeting the costs: The witness knew of no evasion of service by Capt. Shufeldt in any of the cases with which he (the witness) had had connection.

Mr. Harvey T. Winield, a young attorney, was introduced and gave some additional details regarding the loan on Capt. Shufeld's phoperty.

Robert LaiWaters of Takoma Park and

Shufeldt's property.

Robert La:Waters of Takoma Park and T. D. Gilman, of Qak Grove, D. C., grocery-T. D. Gilman of Oak Grove, D. C., grocery men, were called in turn. Both testifies that Capt. Shufeldt was a former custome of theirs and that the had always paid his bills promptly until he became involved in bills promptly until ne became involved it the divorce-proceedings with his wife. The direct, examination of witnesses was conducted by Mr. Alexander Wolf of coun-sel for the accused, and the cross-examina-tion by Capf. Boughton, 3d Cavalry, judge advocate.

An adjournment was taken to enable the

The President Cannot Go. President McKinley has declined an invitation to attend the tenth annual dinner of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York January 19 in honor of Gen. Lee's birthday. The President, in a letter to Col. Thomas P. Ochi'tree, expressed his regret that engagements would prevent him from attending.

O'd Hardcash—"I've decided to take young Sharpleigh into business with me as soon as he and my daughter get back from their honeymoon." soon as he and my daughter get back from their honeymoon."

Bullion Bonds-"But I thought you saw no good in the fellow."

Old Hardeash-"I didn't at first, but I've-changed my mind. I told him he couldn't have my daughter till he had at least f1,000 in the bank. He got me to put it in writing and then went out and borrowed the f1,000 on the strength of becoming my son-in-law. Such business ability as that must not be allowed to go to waste."—Tit-Bits.

ASSUMED AN ALIAS IN THE SUPREME COURT NEW TELEPHONE LINE

Hearing Given by Commissioners on a Pending Bill.

COMPANY WANTS DISTRICT FRANCHISE

Arguments Made in Behalf of an Independent System.

OPERATIONS ELSEWHERE

A hearing was given today by the District Commissioners in the matter of Sen-ate bill 1235, "To permit the Washington Telegraph and Telephone Company to install, maintain and operate a telephone and telegraph plant and exchange in the Dis-trict of Columbia."

There were present in the interest of the proposed measure, Messrs, H. W. Rusk George R. Webb, Samuel Ross, Sidney H. Brown and H. W. Webb.

Mr. George R. Webb addressed the Commissioners, centining his remarks principally to a statement of the resources and effi-ciency of the corporation interested in the establishment of the independent telephone system, which is being introduced in various cities, and which the contemplated company desires to establish here. He stated that Mr. Latter, at one time

general agent of the Pennsylvania Rail-

road Company, is the president of the com-

bination which controls the interests of the

bination which controls the interests of the independent telephone system in different cities, and that the people who were formerly interested in the street railways of Philadelphia.—Messrs. Elkins and Widener—have taken hold of the project.

"The United Telephone and Telegraph Company," he said, "which owns the Pittsburg plant, and the Baltimore and Wilmington plants, will own the stock of the Washington plant. We have a separate organization in each town. It is our intention to join our New York and Philadelphia lines and come down through Wilmington and Baltimore this way and go to Pittsburg."

Other Cities.

He stated also that independent systems were being established in Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago and various other towns in the west, with all of which the main company would eventually combine and establish a complete long-distance service. establish a complete long-distance service.

The rates, he said, would be \$48 a year for a business telephone, and \$36 for a residence telephone, these being the standard rates adopted in each city.

"We want to put in a first-class plant," he continued "We will give a metallic circuit, unlimited service, without reference to number of calls, for \$48 for business and \$38 for residence.

\$38 for residence. We do not encourage three or four on a wire. We give a straight telephone wire, \$3 and \$4 a month. We would put all our wires underground, just as far as we could." Number of Ducts Required.

Mr. Brown, the chief engineer of the United Telegraph and Telephone Company of Baltimore, in answer to inquiries made by the Commissioners regarding the number of ducts and the size of the trenches that would be required for installing the plant in this city, said that there would not be over forty ducts at the most, based upon an estimate of five thousand sub-scribers. Using a 200-pair cable as a stand-ard, there would be needed only about twenty-five cables. This would allow, he sald, for a reserve on account of unused or defective wires.

As to the trenches, he said: "If we could lay close to the surface—below the regula-

tion six-inch space—it would not take more than one or two and a half feet in depth, and about eighteen inches in width."

He stated that it would not be necessary to have distributing poles; that at every terra cotta box and let the top line of ducts run through this box and connect with side pipes running into each house. He stated that house connections would be made through the basements or vaults.

Subway System. Commissioner Ross asked Mr. Webb whether the large corporation which he represented would be willing to construct in the city of Washington a general subway system and rent out space to all corporations requiring underground service. Mr. Webb replied that he would be perfect-

ly willing to do so.
"I will say right now that I will do that. I will put down conduits big enough for all purposes and rent out space to all who want it."

time is at hand when there should be some definite form for the incorporation of companies requiring subway service; that all subway construction at present is put down in a haphazard way without conforming to any general plan or system, and that it is becoming imperative that some definite, comprehensive system of subway construccomprehensive system of subway construc-tion should be adopted.

The Commissioners took the matter un-der advisement, and it is understood their views in the matter will be made known in the report which they will make to Con-gress on the bill.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

A Good Plan to Make Sure That What is Paid for is Delivered.

From the Trade Mark Record. A fraud is a fraud, and no misrepresentaion as to quantity, quality or origin is allowed in law, nor should it be tolerated in lealing as between man and man.

The good housewife who goes to market will, once in a while, put her dainty little fingers under the quart or peck measure of the grocer, and if she finds that the bottom of the measure is away high up from the circle of the outer rim she can make up her

mind that that grocer is a fraud. If she buys seven pounds of sugar, and puts them on her kitchen scales and finds the quantity to be six pounds scant, she knows, or ought to know, that she is being awindled, and should promptly disconnect her trade from that source of supply.

The great charge made against our American women is that they are extravagant and wasteful housewives, and there is some foundation to this charge, because our American women, as a rule, are so thoroughly honest that they believe everybody else is honest.

It is our opinion that one of the first and most useful equipments of every kitchen is a good pair of scales, and we believe that your trader, when he knows that you are thus armed and that you look after weights, will give you heaping measure and outs them on her kitchen scales and finds

thus armed and that you look after weights, will give you heaping measure and over-weight in order to retain your custom. weights, will give you neaping measure and over-weight in order to retain your custom. In the same manner, if you will scrutinize the trade marks of the articles you use and purchase, and not hesitate to make complaint in every direction where you find that misrepresentation has been made in respect to the marking of the goods, you will serve the cause of honesty, protect yourself against deception and thoroughly help elevate the standard of commercial mortality by making fraud and deception costly and un-profitable to those who seek to perpetrate it.

"Willful waste makes woeful want" is an old saying and a true one, and our American wives can add very much to the prosperity of the family by keeping their handsome eyes wide open in these important directions.

Just What Was Expected. rom the Pittsburg News. .

Grover Cleveland has gone duck shooting again. This is about the average length of New Year resolutions, anyway. Sentiment and the Law. From the Philadelphia Record.

actress, who was tried at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the charge of having deliberately murdered Frank Leidenheimer, was a tribute to sentiment rather than a vindication of the law. Nothing but the grossest out-rage or an attempt upon her life could rage or an attempt upon her have justified her act. She com crime in a frenzy of rage; but that fact does not constitute a just reason for con-donation. Women should enjoy no special exemption from the law's penalties.

DEATH OF MRS. HIGGINS.

A Well-Known Resident of Washing ton Passes Away.

Mrs. Isabella Higgins, a well-known res ident of Washington, died last evening at her residence, 1212 Massachusetts avenue, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was the widow of Wm. Higgins, who for many years was a prominent contractor in

Mrs. Higgins' maiden name was Dunn, and her first husband was Mr. James Given. a well-known grocer, who was in business with his brother, John T. Given, over sixty years ago. She was left a widow with two children—Wm. F. Given, now in the consular service in Canada, and James, who died several years ago at Martinique, in the West Indies. She was married subsequently to Wm. Higgins, a marble cutter, who for a number of years was the foreman of Mr. Thomas Berry, who was the contractor for the erection of the patent office and the building of a number of other structures in this city.

Mr. Higgins succeeded Mr. Berry as the contractor for the patent office and also had some private contracts, the marble building opposite the patent office on 7th street being erected by him.

Mr. Higgins died about thirty years since, leaving his wife and four children—Mrs. W. H. McKnew, Mrs. Dr. Walter S. Harban, Mrs. Mary A. Shipe and Mr. Thomas B. Higgins, a lawyer of Spokane, Wash.

She had for many years held a membership in the Calvary Postets (Narch). and her first husband was Mr. James Given.

Wash.

She had for many years held a membership in the Calvary Baptist Church, and was most active yet unostentatious in the work of the church, as well as in the temporal improvement of mankind, and she was one of the directors of the Woman's Baptist Home, and assisted largely in other organizations.

organizations.

The funeral will be Wednesday after-noon, and the interment at Glenwood will

The annual election of the stockholders of the American Security and Trust Company was held today in the office of the company, 1405 G street northwest. Directors were chosen as follows: Charles J. Bell, Henry F. Blount, Samuel S. Burdett, William M. Coates, Daniel Donovan, Robert Dornan, Charles C. Duncanson, Mathew G. Emery, Daniel Fraser, James E. Fitch, John E. Herrell, Henry Hurt, John Fitch, John E. Herreil, Henry Hurt, John S. Jenks, John A. Kasson, George L. Knowles, John R. McLean, Caleb J. Milne, Clarence F. Norment, Crosby S. Noyes, Myron M. Parker, Henry E. Pellew, Robert Portner, John Sherman, Frederick C. Ste-yens, Ammi A. Thomas, Ward Thoron, vens, Ammi A. Thomas, Ward Thoror John W. Thompson, William S. Thompson Henry A. Willard, Joseph Wright.

MGDERN MILITARY SURGERY. Wounds and Their Treatment as Seen

in a British Hospital. ape Town Correspondence London Mail. Naturally everybody in England takes he warmest interest in the well being, as well as the well doing, of our soldiers at

the front.

We send them all out with our heartiest good-byes, and the best of wishes, and those who are fortunate enough to escape the shell or bullet of the enemy will be probably welcomed back, paraded through the streets of London, with bands playing and banners flying.

But how about those poor fellows who

But now about those poor relieve who may be stricken down by the foe, and have to find their way back to their relations and friends only through the hospitals or sick wards of our military medical department? They may not be able possibly to participate in the joyous home-coming that awaits their more fortunate fighting chums, and have to drag their disabled limbs and and have to drag their disabled limbs and and have to drag their disabled limbs and physically weakened bodies to their own ilresides on discharge from some hospital or ship, only to miss the praise that is so lavishly bestowed on their fellow-comrades. Let us follow wounded Tommy a little and learn a few things that are not generally found in the letters of correspondents brimming over with general martial movements and deeds of personal valor. To do this we must keep in touch with him from the moment he loses his identity as a fighting unit at the front, follow him down by stretcher to the rear, thence per vessel to the stationary hospital at Wynberg, and from there till he is safely landed on British shore. We must, in fact, lift that veil of uncertainty which seems, for a time at any rate, drawn over the unit's career.

If one is not in the medical service it is difficult to ascertain all that is going on in the sick wards, but by the courtesy of the medical branch, and by other means, we do occasionally become possessed of information that would be acceptable to the public and by its application of the property of the medical by the publish and by its application of the publish and by its application of the medical branch, and by the publish and by its application of the publish and by its application of the publish and by its application of the publish and physically weakened bodies to their own lay close to the surface-below the regulaeccasionally become possessed of informa-ion that would be acceptable to the pubic, and by its publicity do no harm whatever to the services concerned.
For example, what would delight the English public more than to know something about the general hospital to which

heir wounded sons and brothers may be rought?

So we pay a visit and find No. 1 general So we pay a visit and find No. 1/general hospital to consist of a number of brick and wooden built tenements occupying the ground formerly used by the colonial service as their old stationary hospital and harrack site. It is located near Wynberg.

M. K. & T., pfd... Mational Lead Co. National Lead Co. National Lead Co. barrack site. It is located near Wynberg, about nine miles from Cape Town, fed by good, wholesome water from Table Mountain, and surface-drained by natural declivity running north-north-west by south-southeast. The officers sick quarters—a lotty, well-built, wooden structure—occupy the main frontage, this edifice being flanked on either side by dwellings of a less pretentious character. Within lofty, well-ventilated and most comfortably equipped apartments the wounced officers appear ventilated and most comfortably equipped apartments the wounded officers appear quite jolly during their enforced brief detention. Most of them are convalescent, and two or three quite fit to rejoin their regiments at the front. On the left flank of these quarters are various wooden huis arranged in three nearly parallel rows, the westernmost being medical, the east one surgical, wards, for Tommy's use. In the latter are many wounded men, most of them convalescent, but all seem happy and contented, not a few bearing the

happy and contented, not a few bearing the impress of excellent health. After seeing their wounds, nearly all caused by gunshot, the onlooker is struck by the clean, wellthe onlooker is struck by the clean, well-defined, small, circular entrance and exit the Mauser builet makes. It produces a canal not much, if anything, larger than a good-sized goose quill, and cuts its way through flesh and bone as neatly as an archimedian drill would, leaving no ragged edges. It produces little local disturbance or bad after-affects. Hence shock to the system and subsequent septicaemia are, owing to the lessened destruction of soft parts and splintering of bone, minimized considerably. By careful antiseptic treatment the wounds heal in about twenty to thirty days.

ment the wounds heal in about twenty to thirty days.

The course which some of these Mauser bullets take without rupturing important vessels or producing dangerous effects is simply marvelous. To cut through soft parts and follow the track made by these missiles without doing irreparable injury would tax the dexterity of the most skillful and delicate anatomist that ever handled a scalpel.

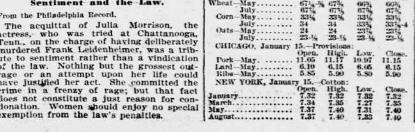
A Good Way to Stop Hazing. from the Philadelphia Press.

From the Philadelphia Press.

In the proposition to introduce a bill in Congress requiring West Point cadets to take oath on entering that they will abstain from hazing lies a potent suggestion to college and university authorities throughout the country. If every college and educational institution exacted as one of its prerequisites to matriculation a written pledge on the honor of the student to refrain from hazing, or similar dangerous and foolish horse-play, there would be no occasion for the more or less frequent and pertinent newspaper denunciations of the offense.

Government Bonds. Asked

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.



FINANCE AND TRADE

Sugar Was the Feature on the Stock Exchange,

WENT LOWER

As a Rule the Tendency Was Toward Inactivity.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star NEW YORK, January 15 .- Dullness and

decision continue to be the leading characteristics of the security markets. Comission houses are hopeful, but hesitate to advise immediate purchases. The financial situation has improved, but confidence has not reached the aggressive stage. The short interest has reached to proportions which cause the professional element some uneasiness, but the chances for an adverse development being nearly equal to those for a favorable one the acc overed.

The believers in lower prices rely upon the South African situation and the prospect South African situation and the prospect for a falling off in Trunk Line returns. The latter prospect is the least likely to materialize to the extent of forcing a serious concession. Earnings may-not be up to the phenomenal record of last year, but this fact will cause little alarm.

The tension both here and in London as to the probable outcome of the present activity in the Transvaal is extremely acute, and all rumors relative to events in that

The tension both here and in London as to the probable outcome of the present activity in the Transvaal is extremely acute, and all rumors relative to events in that country find prompt reflection in prices. The contradictory rumors, which have here-tofore been made the basis for market movements, are still in plentiful supply. Ladysmith was reported as certain of relief tonight, and upon this a rally of small proportions was recorded. Later an unconfirmed report that the garrison had surrendered resulted in a general yielding in prices. The market is nervous, and line-tion is perhaps the best remedy.

The attack on the State Trust Company, though entirely undeserved, had a tendency to increase the skepticism of the street. Events of this character are never favorable to higher prices. In the long run the episode may be turned to good account, since institutions with a propensity for close lending will voluntarily strengthen their position against possible investigation. The market felt again the domination of Sugar. This property was again active and erratic in its changes from low to lower prices. The street is disposed to expect lower prices, and is gradually coming around to the theory that the finances of the company do demand a readjustment of its dividend policy. Considering the liberal proportions of the decline, however, there are good reasons for fearing a sudden change of front.

With a reduced dividend in prospect the inside interests may be relied upon to make more than one turn in the stock before the mysteries of the recent statement are solved.

The railroad stocks hold indifferently well but are not strong enough to the top of the contents.

railroad stocks hold indifferently The

the railroad stocks hold indifferently well, but are not strong enough to cut away from the prevailing apathy. Union Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio reflected some profit taking, but the demand at the decline was called good. The bond market reflects a ste., dy demand, and is therefore the most encouraging feature of the present situation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

Chicago Gas
C. M. and St. Paul
Colcago R. I. & Pacific
Chic. St. P., M. & O.
Chic. & G. Western
Consolidated Gas Chic., St. P., M. & O.
Chic. & G. Western. 123/2 123/2
Consolidated Gas. 190 190 1
Con. Tobacco. 513/2 313/2
Con. Tobacco. 561 84 843/2
Pelaware & Hudson. 114/2 114/2 1
Federal Steel. pfd. 73 73/2
General Electric. 1223/2 1223/2 1
Illinois Central.
Louisvine & Nashville. 80/4 80/2
Metropoolitan Traction. 164 166 1
Mannattan Elevated. 164 168 1
Mannattan Elevated. 164 168 1
Missour Pacific. 40/2 40/2
M. K. & T. pfd. National Lead Co.

2New Jersey Central

New York Central, X-rts. 13354 1334 133

Northern Pacific, pfd. 517g 517g 517g

Pacific Mat. Pennsylvania R. R. Reading, 1st pfd...... Reading, 1st pid.
Southern Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway, pfd.
Texas Pacific.
Tenn. Coal and Iron.

cestern Union Tel. Colorado Fuel and Iron Ontario & Western 1Ex-div., 14, 3Ex-div., 1,

on Pacific, pfd.....

Washington Stock Exchange. Sales-regular call, 12 o'clock in.—Riggs Fire In-trance, 9 at 8%, Columbia Title Insurance, 21 at 5, 100 at 4%, 100 at 4%, 100 at 4%, 200 at 4%, orance, 9 at 8%, Columbia Title Insurance, 21 at 1%, 190 at 4%, 100 at 4%, 100 at 4%, 200 at 50, 200 at 4%, 200 at 50, 20

laneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Raffroad 5s.
Metropolitan Raifroad cert, indebt., A.
118 akad. Metropolitan Raifrond cert, in-126 bid, 131 asked. Columbia Railread is, 126 bid, 131 asked. Columbia Railread 24 mort, 5, 108\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid, 111\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked. Washington Gas Co. series 8, 112 bid. Washington Gas Co. series 8, 6e, 112 bid. I. S. Electric Light deb, lmp. 6e, 140 bid, 114 asked. U. S. Electric Light deb, lmp. 6e, 140 bid, 114 asked. U. S. Electric Light deb, lmp. 6e, 140 bid, 15 asked. Chesapenke and Potomac Telephone con. 6e, 105 asked. American Security and Transf 4e, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 110 bid, 113 bid. Washington Market Co. extn. 6e, 113 bid. Masonic Hail Association 5s, 108 bid. American Graphophone deb, 5s, National Paul

100 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 315 bid. 400 asked.

Metropolitan, 544 bid., 575 asked. Second, 155 bid. Critical, 545 bid. Columbia, 200 bid. Second, 155 bid. Criticals, 155 bid. Columbia, 158 bid. Capital, 133 bid. West Ead, 137 bid. 120 bid. ed. Traders, 123 bid. 128 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid. 155 asked.

bid. Capital, 133 bid. West End, 117 bid. 129 asked. Traders, 123 bid, 128 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid.
1125 asked.

Safe beposit and Trust Companies. National Safe
Deposit and Trust, 150 bid, 135 asked. Washington
Loan and Trust, 150 bid, 168 asked. Washington
Safe Deposit, 70 bid.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid. Franklin,
42 bid. Metropositan, 80 bid, 290 asked. Washington
Safe Deposit, 70 bid.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid. Franklin,
42 bid. Metropositan, 80 bid, 90 asked. Corcoran,
60 bid. Potomac, 75 bid, 77 asked. Arlington, 156
asked. German-3 merican, 290 bid. National Union,
10 bid. Columbia, 13 bid. Riggs, 8 bid, 9 asked,
10 bid. Columbia, 13 bid. Riggs, 8 bid, 9 asked,
100 asked. Columbia Title, 45 bid, 5 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 85 bid,
100 asked. Columbia Title, 45 bid, 5 asked. Washington Title, 31, bid. District Title, 35 bid,
4 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 615, bid, 92
asked. City and Sabarban, 25 bid. Georgetown and
Tenleytown, 15 bid.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, *53 bid. 555, asked. Georgetown 6, 55 bid.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 61½
bid. 65 asked. Fennsylvania, 38 bid, 48 asked.

Miccellancous Nocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 61½
bid. 65 asked. Fennsylvania, 38 bid, 48 asked.

Miccellancous Nocks.—Mesapeake and Potomac, 61½
bid. 1965, asked. Lansson Monotype, 155, bid, 152, asked.

American Graphophone preferred, 12 bid, 123 asked.

Washington Market, 13 bid, 16 asked. Norfolk and
Washington Steambost, 155 bid. Lincoln Hall, 95
bid.

*Ex dividend.

Baltimore Markets.

Bal.TMORE. January 15.—Flour dull; western super; \$2,2582,35; do. extra, \$2,4082,99; do. family, \$3,2083,30; Winter wheat, patent, \$3,5583,85; spring do. \$3,7584; spring wheat, straight, \$3,488,60; receipts, \$6,60 barrels; exports, 185 barrels. Wheat very dull and easy; apor and month, 703,70%; February, 705,870%; May, 73,73%; steamer No. 2 red. 65,465%; receipts, 1,907 bassles; southern wheat by sample, 65,871%; do. on grade, 67,871. Corn dull and ersy; apot and month, 37,837%; February, 37,4337%; March, 37,538; steamer mixed, 305,336%; receipts, 170,330 bussles; exports, 550,000 bussles; southern white corn, 33,4335; do. yellow, 331,337%; Oats steady; No. 2 white, 305,331. No. 2 mixed, 28,228%. Rye dult; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western, 59. Hay quiet; No. 1 timothy, \$15,508,\$16. Grain freights, nothing doing, rates firly steady; steam to Liverpool, per bussle, 33,d. January; Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s. 13,d. January; Cork for

2 per cents, registered.
3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928.
3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928.
4 per cents, registered, 1907.
4 per cents, registered, 1907.
4 per cents, registered, 1925.
4 per cents, registered, 1925.
5 per cents, registered, 1925.
5 per cents, registered, 1904.
5 per cents, registered, 1904.

| Centrology | Control | C

110 1105 115 115 1345 1345

*Ex dividend. Baltimore Markets.